

# BOOKS

for the Blind



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**M.C. MIGEL LIBRARY  
AMERICAN PRINTING  
HOUSE FOR THE BLIND**

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# BOOKS for the Blind



DIVISION FOR THE BLIND

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

The Library of Congress

*Washington : 1957*

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*The purpose of this circular is to  
provide information concerning the  
Library's program for the blind of  
the United States, its Territories,  
and insular possessions.*

Printed : 1951  
Revised edition : 1957

¶[L. C. CARD 53-60019]¶



# *Books for the Blind*

The Library of Congress, through its Division for the Blind, provides books in Braille and Moon type, talking books (books recorded on phonograph records), and talking book reproducers to blind residents of the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions. This activity is made possible by an annual appropriation authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1931, as amended (2 U. S. Code 135a). The appropriation for the program currently exceeds \$1 million per annum. The embossed and recorded books are lent to blind readers throughout the United States by 28 regional circulating libraries (listed in appendix I), and the machines are distributed through 55 agencies located in the various States. (See appendix II.)

According to reports submitted to the Division for the Blind by the regional libraries, a total of 58,197 blind persons made use of the services of the program conducted by the Library of Congress in 1956. The number of Braille readers was 10,863, Moon type readers 200, and there were 47,134 talking book readers.

The Division for the Blind last year distributed 196 talking book titles in editions of 100 or more copies and more than 140 books in Standard English Braille and 2 titles in Moon type in an edition of 9 copies. In addition several hundred books were hand-transcribed in Braille for the Library of Congress by volunteer Brailleists throughout the country. In fiscal 1956 the Division for the Blind distributed 10,000 new talking book reproducers and repaired 4,218 older models.

## **Eligibility for This Service**

The reading materials provided by the Library of Congress are available for loan without charge to residents of the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions whose central visual acuity is 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting glasses or whose field of vision at its widest diameter subtends an angular distance no greater than 20°. These materials are also available for loan to institutions for the use of eligible persons.

## **How to Borrow Embossed and Talking Books**

The embossed and talking books should be borrowed from the distributing library that serves the geographical area in which the applicant resides. Application for service should be made directly to the appropriate library. A list of the regional libraries constitutes appendix I. All these libraries except for the Florida Talking Book Library loan books in Braille as well as talking books. Five of the regional libraries are equipped to serve Moon type books; application for that service should be addressed to the regional library in Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Sacramento, Watertown (Mass.), or the Library of Congress, whichever is nearest the reader.

## How to Borrow Talking Book Machines

Talking book machines, or reproducers, should be borrowed from the lending agency serving the State in which the applicant resides. A list of these agencies constitutes appendix II. A certificate from a licensed physician, ophthalmologist or optometrist as to the degree of blindness should accompany the application.

## Selection of Books

Since the reading tastes of the blind are indistinguishable from those of sighted readers, it is the policy of the Division for the Blind to provide in embossed and talking book forms the best current and noncurrent books, both fiction and nonfiction.

The selection of books is made by the Library of Congress after consultation with an Advisory Group of 50 persons including librarians, literary critics, and blind readers living in all parts of the United States. The first step in the process of book selection is the compilation of a preliminary list of titles from best-seller lists, book reviews, and recommendations made by readers, librarians, and members of the Advisory Group. Lists are submitted to the Advisory Group 4 times a year to obtain recommendations as to which of the titles should be recorded as talking books or published in Braille or in Moon type.

The final selection of books to be reproduced is based, insofar as funds will permit, upon the desires and needs of the blind readers themselves, as demonstrated by surveys of reading habits and the apparent usefulness and lasting popularity of certain books in relation to others. Because of the relatively high cost of reproduction, it is necessary to limit the selection of books to be reproduced in multiple copies to those which presumably will meet the widest reader preference. Lists of books for which a serious interest, though limited demand, has been demonstrated are prepared each month, and distributed to volunteer organizations and individuals who will provide the books in single Braille copies by hand-transcription.

## Purchase of Embossed and Talking Books

Reading materials for the blind are purchased by the Library from non-profit-making institutions or agencies whose activities are concerned primarily with the blind. Books in Braille are procured from the American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, Ky.; the Clovernook Printing House for the Blind in Cincinnati; the Howe Press in Watertown, Mass.; the Braille Institute of America in Los Angeles; and occasionally from other presses. The Braille Institute of America also supplies books in Moon type. Talking books are produced by the recording studios of the American Printing House for the Blind and the American Foundation for the Blind in New York and are also purchased occasionally from the National Institute for the Blind in London.



## Loan and Reference Services

In addition to the production of reading matter for the blind, the Division for the Blind provides a regional loan service to readers in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, as well as a Nation-wide loan service on those items which are unique to the embossed collection. It also conducts a general reference service on matters pertaining to the interest and welfare of the blind and a bibliographic service for blind readers. Embossed books are lent for 2 months with a renewal privilege of 1 month; both embossed magazines and talking books are lent for 2 weeks with a renewal privilege of 1 week.

## Instruction in Braille Transcription and Proofreading

In order to supply the demand for "single-copy" Braille books, the Library of Congress instructs sighted volunteers in the transcription of Standard English Braille. When qualified instructors are available they are called upon to give the instruction locally. The Library instruction course includes 14 lessons and requires the submission of a trial manuscript consisting of 50 pages of Braille, as prescribed in the 1953 edition of *A Manual of Standard English Braille*. Certificates of proficiency in transcribing are awarded to those who successfully complete the course. The Library also offers a course to train blind persons to become certified proofreaders of Braille transcriptions. An applicant for this course must submit a Braille manuscript of 25 pages to demonstrate ability to write correct Braille. Lessons and exercises are contained in a proofreader's manual published by the Library of Congress.

## The Development of This National Service

No account of the development of the national library program for the blind can disregard the early interest and activities of the libraries pioneering in this type of service. Special library work for the blind in the United States, outside of the schools actually began in 1868 when the Boston Public Library, upon receipt of a donation of 8 embossed volumes, established a department for the blind. In 1882 the Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for the Blind was founded in Philadelphia and was incorporated in 1899 with the Free Circulating Library of Philadelphia. In 1894 the Chicago Public Library received a collection of Moon books from a women's club in Chicago; in 1895 the New York (City) Free Circulating Library for the Blind was organized by a blind man who had a private collection of embossed books which later (1903) formed the nucleus of the Library for the Blind of the New York Public Library, one of the largest collections of embossed-type books in this country; in 1896 the Detroit Public Library placed 110 volumes on its shelves. In that same year New York was the first State to create a department for the blind in its State Library. Other State libraries soon followed the example.

The concept of a national library for the blind was developed in 1897 by John Russell Young, Librarian of Congress, when he established a reading room for the blind in the Library with about 500 items of books and music in raised types. The following pages are devoted to the story of the development of this national service.

Because the small number of books in this collection was not sufficient to satisfy the demand for them, afternoon readings and musicales in the Library were added to the services for the blind. Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, in his annual report for 1899, placed the importance of a department for the blind in the Library of Congress "Not so much in the persons directly reached, as in the demonstration that it affords. By the material which it gets together, by the character of service which it performs, it offers example and suggestion which may be applied locally in innumerable places to a wide-spread constituency." By 1902 the annual attendance of persons at the readings and musicales had reached 10,284, and the total number of visitors to the room exceeded 26,000.

In 1910 and 1911 the service of materials for the blind, together with the books in raised type and the readings and musicales, were transferred to the Public Library of the District of Columbia. Some reference service, however, continued to be given by the Library of Congress, since "the assistant who has made a specialty of it, as custodian of the Reading Room for the Blind" remained on the Library's payroll even though the collection had been removed. The reasons given by Dr. Putnam for this change were first, that the use of these books was chiefly local, and the Public Library was the lending library for the District, and second, the Public Library had superior space for the readings and musicales. In 1911 the Congress transferred the one position from the Library of Congress, and until January 1912 the service was maintained wholly by the Public Library.

In response to requests for reassociation of the services for the blind with the Library of Congress, Dr. Putnam announced his willingness to recall the collection if it "could be provided for on a scale which would so enlarge and diversify it as to make it really worthy of the Federal Government and a National Library." His estimates, submitted in October 1911, included, therefore, a request for the sum of \$7,500 for a Division for the Blind. The request was not granted; instead, the Appropriation Act for 1912 carried only a salary of \$1,200 for an assistant in charge. By this time the collection contained 2,245 embossed books, music scores, maps, and magazines. The number of requests for the new service had steadily increased until the list of active readers included practically all the known blind in the District of Columbia, about 100 in number. In 1913 Congress provided that one copy of each book in raised type made for educational purposes under Government subsidy by the American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, Ky., was to be deposited in the Library. Other materials were acquired by gift and purchase. Services, too, were expanding: instruction was available for those desiring to learn reading by touch;



displays were arranged; and plans developed for exhibiting products made by blind persons.

A catalog of the embossed collection was published in 1914. The afternoon readings were discontinued, and the reference and circulation services expanded. Blind and near-blind individuals throughout the country began to supplement their reading with material borrowed from the Library of Congress which was not available in their own localities. By 1917 borrowers were scattered throughout the 48 States and Canada.

### Development of the Volunteer Transcribing Service

In 1917 a revised form of English Braille, known as Grade One and a Half, was adopted in the United States. This increased the demand for Braille books, and circulation figures rose rapidly. The Government's plans for the rehabilitation of the war-blind of World War I included a library of Braille books at Evergreen in Baltimore, and the nucleus for the collection was borrowed from the Library of Congress. The American Red Cross sponsored the production of a Braille serial publication, and the material for it was transcribed by volunteer workers in the various local Red Cross chapters, under the general direction of the staff of the Reading Room for the Blind at the Library of Congress. This joint Red Cross-Library of Congress volunteer activity was a principal source of Braille books from 1917 until 1931. During that period it enriched the collection of the Library of Congress with some 1,500 books in 6,315 volumes, besides transcribed music, special transcriptions for students, and books placed in other libraries. The Volunteer Braille Transcribing Service of the American Red Cross continued to be an important source of "single copy" books until it was discontinued in December 1942 because of other World War II needs.

The increasing success of the Service for the Blind in meeting the needs of the sightless is evidenced by such statements from readers as the following, quoted from the *Report of the Librarian of Congress* for 1926: "I am so enjoying reading at night, no matter how cold the room, with a big Brailled book on my chest I read and read under my covers with a convenience and pleasure such as I have never had by eyesight in late hours."

### Provision of Books by Federal Appropriation

The efforts of the volunteer Braille transcribers, however, were insufficient to meet the increasing demand for reading matter for the blind. In 1930, therefore, four bills were introduced in the Congress to provide a more nearly adequate service. Two of the bills were identical: the Pratt bill (H. R. 11365) and the Smoot bill (S. 4030), both of which authorized an appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress. The other two bills provided that the appropriation should go to the Braille Institute of America, Inc., and to the American Library Association, respectively.

The Pratt-Smoot bill became law on March 3, 1931. This act authorized

an annual appropriation of \$100,000 "to provide books for the use of the adult blind residents of the United States, including the several States, Territories, insular possessions and the District of Columbia." The Librarian was authorized to arrange with other libraries "to serve as local or regional centers for the circulation of such books, under such conditions and regulations as he may prescribe." The act provided also that preference be given "to the needs of blind persons who have been honorably discharged from the United States military or naval service." The following day, a Joint Resolution was passed appropriating \$100,000 for fiscal 1932 to carry out the provisions of the act to Provide Books for the Adult Blind. The Library's program for the blind was now made up of two parts: the Service for the Blind, which continued to be concerned with the circulation of materials, and the new project, Books for the Adult Blind, which was concerned with selection, procurement, and regional distribution.

The adult blind book project began its operations on July 1, 1931, and gave attention first to the selection of titles to be embossed. The first order was for Woodrow Wilson's *George Washington*, to meet a demand created by the bicentennial anniversary of Washington's birth. The *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress* for 1931, stated that "By the middle of September . . . 15 titles were selected as an experimental group and contracts for the reproduction of them in Braille 1½ placed with the four American presses submitting proposals, to wit: American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky.; Universal Braille Press, and American Brotherhood of Free Reading for the Blind, Los Angeles; and Clovernook Printing House for the Blind, Cincinnati, Ohio, the experiment including a need of testing out the relative competence of those several presses." The designation of distributing libraries was less difficult. After consultation with the American Library Association and the American Foundation for the Blind, 18 libraries in addition to the Library of Congress were selected for their ability to give adequate service and their regional coverage of the country.

### Acceptance and Growth of the Talking Book

Two important developments occurred in 1933—the establishment of a uniform system of Braille (Standard English Braille) for all English-speaking countries and the development of the talking book. The second development is described as "the recording on a disc of the voice of a good reader, and its reproduction at will through the instrumentality of a reproducing machine or phonograph." Experimentation on the development of sound recordings for the blind had begun many years earlier. Aided by the Carnegie Corporation, the American Foundation for the Blind and the Braille Institute of America had given particular attention to the development of suitable records and reproducers. Finally, in 1933 the American Foundation for the Blind produced two types of machines—one, spring-driven, and the other a combination electric radio and phonograph. A durable record was perfected, recorded at 150 grooves to an inch, so that



a book of 60,000 words could be contained on 8 or 9 double-faced 12-inch records. The turntable ran at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  revolutions per minute, which permitted 30 minutes of reading time on each record.

By 1934 the talking book was developed well enough and the number of reproducers in the hands of blind readers was large enough to justify the use of part of the appropriation for the purchase of records. The Library did not at first undertake to supply the machines; they had to be purchased at a cost of between \$35 and \$60, either by the blind person who desired to borrow the recorded books or on his behalf (as was frequently the case) by philanthropic and civic organizations. Among the titles chosen for the first orders of talking books were the *Declaration of Independence*; the *Constitution* of the United States; Washington's *Farewell Address*; Lincoln's *Gettysburg Address*; Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, *Merchant of Venice*, and *Hamlet*; Kipling's *Brushwood Boy*; and Wodehouse's *Very Good, Jeeves*.

To facilitate the circulation of the talking book records, Congress on May 9, 1934, amended the postal laws to provide that "Books, pamphlets and other reading matter published either in raised characters, whether prepared by hand or printed, or in the form of sound reproduction records for the use of the blind, in packages not exceeding twelve pounds in weight . . . and when sent by public institutions for the blind, or by any public libraries, as a loan to blind readers, or when returned by the latter to such institutions or public libraries . . . shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe."

On June 14, 1935, Congress increased the annual appropriation authorization for the adult blind service from \$100,000 to \$175,000. The amendment stipulated that \$100,000 be used for the purchase of books in raised characters and \$75,000 for the purchase of sound-reproduction records. The availability of talking books resulted in an immediate increase in the demands for service, and by this time the number of distributing libraries had been increased to 28.

As the supply of records increased, so did the need for reproducing machines. On September 19, 1935, President Roosevelt requested the transfer of \$211,500 from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 to the Library of Congress to establish a project "for the construction of talking book machines" in New York City, under the supervision of the American Foundation for the Blind. Additional funds were allocated for this project through fiscal 1942, by which time \$1,103,122 had been expended, and 23,500 talking book machines had been made. Approximately 2,600 of them were of the spring-driven type, for use in rural areas. Additional expenditures were for talking book containers, needles, and other services. The Library arranged for state commissions for the blind or other state agencies to distribute the machines.

On April 23, 1937, the congressional appropriation was increased again, to \$275,000, of which \$175,000 was stipulated for talking books. By



1938, 176,153 embossed volumes and 29,553 containers of talking book records had been added to the 150,000 volumes available to the blind in 1930 (prior to Federal aid). Nearly 27,500 readers had been served by all the distributing libraries.

In the same year an agreement with the Book Publishers' Bureau in New York provided for the use of current copyrighted literature in talking books. The plan recognized the requirements of the Library of Congress, the American Foundation for the Blind, and the American Printing House for the Blind.

In order to facilitate the production of talking books, Congress further amended the basic act on June 7, 1939, by providing that the Librarian of Congress, when purchasing such books "shall give preference to non-profit-making institutions or agencies whose activities are primarily concerned with the blind, in all cases where the prices or bids submitted by such institutions or agencies are . . . under all the circumstances and needs involved, determined to be fair and reasonable."

On June 6, 1940, the Congress again increased the annual appropriation authorization, from \$275,000 to \$350,000. The limitation for the purchase of books in raised characters remained at \$100,000, but there was an increase from \$175,000 to \$250,000 in the purchase limitation for talking books.

By 1942 many of the talking book machines manufactured through the Emergency Relief Library of Congress—Talking Book Project were in serious need of repair. On October 1 of that year Congress increased the then \$350,000 annual appropriation authorization by \$20,000, a sum to be spent for the maintenance and replacement of the machines then in use. On June 13, 1944, another amendment increased the authorization from \$370,000 to half a million dollars. The limitation for the purchase of books in raised characters continued at \$100,000; \$400,000 was made available for the purchase of talking book records and for the maintenance and replacement of talking book machines.

An amendment to the basic act was approved by Congress on August 8, 1946. This increased the annual appropriation authorization for fiscal 1947 from \$500,000 to \$1,125,000. It increased the limitation for the purchase of books in raised characters from \$100,000 to \$200,000 and removed the limitation on the amount of the appropriation that might be spent for talking book records and for the purchase, maintenance, and replacement of talking book machines. The sum appropriated for the fiscal years from 1948 through 1956 has been \$1 million.

The latest amendment, approved July 3, 1952, operates to include blind children as benefactors under the book program. The authorization was affected by striking out the word "adult" from the first sentence of the act of June 13, 1944 (58 Stat. 276).

### Unification of Services

On October 16, 1946, the Library's Service for the Blind, concerned with the circulation of materials to blind readers, was consolidated with the

Books for the Adult Blind Division to form the Division for the Blind. In the fall of 1946 the National Library for the Blind in downtown Washington merged with the Division for the Blind. Since February 20, 1951, the Division has been a part of the Reference Department.

Up to June 30, 1957, the Library of Congress had provided a total of 4,584 titles in Braille, 396 titles in Moon type, 3,143 titles of talking books, and approximately 64,500 machines. Libraries were supplied with as many copies of books as were required to care for readers in their respective areas of service.

Pursuant to authorization of Congress, approved July 3, 1952, by the removal of the word "adult" from the language of the original Act of 1931, the Library of Congress now expends a portion of the annual appropriation to provide Braille and talking books for children's recreational reading.

# Appendix I. DISTRIBUTING LIBRARIES

## Books for the Blind

<i>Residents of—</i>	<i>Borrow books from—</i>
ALABAMA.....	Library for the Blind State Department of Education Text Book Warehouse 232 Luckie Street NW. Atlanta, Ga.
ALASKA.....	Library for the Blind Seattle Public Library 7th and Olive Way Bldg. Seattle 1, Wash.
<sup>1</sup> ARIZONA.....	Braille Institute of America Library 741 North Vermont Avenue Los Angeles 29, Calif.
ARKANSAS.....	Oklahoma State Library Special Services Section 109 State Capitol Oklahoma City 5, Okla.
CALIFORNIA.....	California State Library, Books for the Blind Library and Courts Building Sacramento 9, Calif.
CALIFORNIA (southern) .....	Braille Institute of America Library 741 North Vermont Avenue Los Angeles 29, Calif.
COLORADO.....	Division of Work with the Blind Denver Public Library 90 Lowell Blvd. Denver 19, Colo.
CONNECTICUT.....	The Library for the Blind The New York Public Library 166 Avenue of the Americas New York 12, N. Y.
DELAWARE.....	Free Library of Philadelphia 17th and Spring Garden Streets Philadelphia 30, Pa.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA..	Division for the Blind Library of Congress Washington 25, D. C.



<i>Residents of—</i>	<i>Borrow books from—</i>
FLORIDA.....	Florida Talking Book Library P. O. Box 2298 Daytona Beach, Fla.
GEORGIA.....	Library for the Blind State Department of Education Text Book Warehouse 232 Luckie Street NW. Atlanta 3, Ga.
HAWAII.....	Library of Hawaii Honolulu 13, T. H.
IDAHO.....	Books for the Blind Library Association of Portland 216 N. E. Knott Street Portland 12, Oreg.
ILLINOIS (north of Springfield)	Service for the Blind Frederick H. Hild Branch Chicago Public Library 4544 Lincoln Avenue Chicago 25, Ill.
ILLINOIS (south, including Springfield).	Illinois Free Circulating Library for the Blind Illinois Braille & Sight-Saving School Jacksonville, Ill.
INDIANA.....	Service for the Blind Indiana State Library 140 North Senate Avenue Indianapolis 4, Ind.
IOWA.....	Illinois Free Circulating Library for the Blind Illinois Braille & Sight-Saving School Jacksonville, Ill.
KANSAS.....	Wolfner Memorial Library for the Blind 3844 Olive Street St. Louis 8, Mo.
KENTUCKY.....	Library for the Blind 617 College Street Cincinnati 2, Ohio
LOUISIANA.....	Department for the Blind New Orleans Public Library 1031 St. Charles Avenue New Orleans 27, La.
MAINE.....	The Library Perkins School for the Blind Watertown 72, Mass.

<i>Residents of—</i>	<i>Borrow books from—</i>
MARYLAND.....	Division for the Blind Library of Congress Washington 25, D. C.
MASSACHUSETTS.....	The Library Perkins School for the Blind Watertown 72, Mass.
MICHIGAN (outside of Wayne County).	State Library for the Blind 924 Houghton Street Saginaw, Mich.
MICHIGAN (Wayne County)	Department for the Blind Wayne County Library 3661 Trumbull Avenue Detroit 8, Mich.
MINNESOTA.....	Minnesota Braille and Sight-Saving School Faribault, Minn.
MISSISSIPPI.....	Department for the Blind New Orleans Public Library 1031 St. Charles Avenue New Orleans 13, La.
MISSOURI.....	Wolfner Memorial Library for the Blind 3844 Olive Street St. Louis 8, Mo.
MONTANA.....	Library for the Blind Seattle Public Library 7th and Olive Way Bldg. Seattle 1, Wash.
NEBRASKA.....	Nebraska Public Library Commission State Capitol Lincoln 9, Nebr.
NEVADA.....	California State Library, Books for the Blind Library and Courts Building Sacramento 9, Calif.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	The Library Perkins School for the Blind Watertown 72, Mass.
NEW JERSEY.....	Free Library of Philadelphia 17th and Spring Garden Streets Philadelphia 30, Pa.
NEW MEXICO.....	Division of Work with the Blind Denver Public Library 90 Lowell Blvd. Denver 19, Colo.

<i>Residents of—</i>	<i>Borrow books from—</i>
NEW YORK (other than Greater New York City and Long Island).	Library for the Blind New York State Library 226 Elm Street Albany 1, N. Y.
NEW YORK (Greater New York City and Long Island).	The Library for the Blind The New York Public Library 166 Avenue of the Americas New York 12, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.....	Division for the Blind Library of Congress Washington 25, D. C.
NORTH DAKOTA.....	Minnesota Braille and Sight-Saving School Faribault, Minn.
OHIO (south of Columbus) . . . .	Library for the Blind 617 College Street Cincinnati 2, Ohio
OHIO (north, including Columbus).	Library for the Blind Cleveland Public Library 325 Superior Avenue NE. Cleveland 14, Ohio
OKLAHOMA.....	Oklahoma State Library Special Services Section 109 State Capitol Oklahoma City 5, Okla.
OREGON.....	Books for the Blind Library Association of Portland 216 N. E. Knott Street Portland 12, Oreg.
PENNSYLVANIA (east of Harrisburg).	Free Library of Philadelphia 17th and Spring Garden Streets Philadelphia 30, Pa.
PENNSYLVANIA (west, including Harrisburg).	Division for the Blind Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh 4400 Forbes Street Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
PUERTO RICO.....	The Library for the Blind The New York Public Library 166 Avenue of the Americas New York 12, N. Y.
RHODE ISLAND.....	The Library Perkins School for the Blind Watertown 72, Mass.



<i>Residents of—</i>	<i>Borrow books from—</i>
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	Division for the Blind Library of Congress Washington 25, D. C.
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Library for the Blind Minnesota Braille and Sight-Saving School Faribault, Minn.
TENNESSEE.....	Library for the Blind 617 College Street Cincinnati 2, Ohio
TEXAS.....	Texas State Library 1306 San Jacinto Austin 11, Tex.
UTAH.....	Books for the Blind Free Public Library 167 Social Hall Avenue Salt Lake City 11, Utah
VERMONT.....	Library for the Blind New York State Library 226 Elm Street Albany 1, N. Y.
VIRGINIA.....	Division for the Blind Library of Congress Washington 25, D. C.
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	The Library for the Blind The New York Public Library 166 Avenue of the Americas New York 12, N. Y.
WASHINGTON.....	Library for the Blind Seattle Public Library 7th and Olive Way Bldg. Seattle 1, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Division for the Blind Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
WISCONSIN.....	Service for the Blind Frederick H. Hild Branch Chicago Public Library 4544 Lincoln Avenue Chicago 25, Ill.
WYOMING.....	Books for the Blind Free Public Library 167 Social Hall Avenue Salt Lake City 11, Utah

## Appendix II. TALKING BOOK MACHINE LENDING AGENCIES

### ALABAMA

Talking Book Department  
Department for Adult Blind  
Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind  
P. O. Drawer 17  
Talladega, Ala.

### ALASKA

Library for the Blind  
Seattle Public Library  
7th and Olive Way Building  
Seattle 1, Wash.

### ARIZONA

Rehabilitation Services Section  
Department of Public Welfare  
State Office Building  
Phoenix, Ariz.

### ARKANSAS

Services for the Blind and Severely  
Handicapped  
109 West 12th Street  
Little Rock, Ark.

### CALIFORNIA

California State Library  
Library—Courts Building  
Sacramento 9, Calif.

### COLORADO

Division of Services for the Blind  
State Department of Public Welfare  
State Capitol Annex Room 448  
Denver 2, Colo.

### CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Board of Education of  
the Blind  
State Office Building, Room G-2  
Hartford, Conn.

### DELAWARE

Delaware Commission for the Blind  
305 West Eighth Street  
Wilmington 22, Del.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind,  
Inc.  
500 9th Street, SW.  
Washington, D. C.

### FLORIDA

Talking Book Library  
P. O. Box 2298  
Daytona Beach, Fla.

### GEORGIA

Service for the Blind  
State Department of Education  
Text Book Warehouse  
232 Luckie Street NW.  
Atlanta, Ga.

### HAWAII

Bureau of Sight Conservation and  
Work with the Blind  
1390 Miller Street  
Honolulu 13, T. H.

**IDAHO**

Services for the Blind  
 Department of Public Assistance  
 129 South Broadway  
 Boise, Idaho

**ILLINOIS**

Illinois Industrial Home and Services  
 for the Blind  
 1900 South Marshall Boulevard  
 Chicago 23, Ill.

**INDIANA**

Vocational Rehabilitation  
 Service for the Blind  
 536 West 30th Street  
 Indianapolis 23, Ind.

**IOWA**

Iowa Commission for the Blind  
 State House  
 Des Moines 19, Iowa

**KANSAS**

Services for the Blind  
 Department of Social Welfare  
 801 Harrison Street  
 Topeka, Kans.

**KENTUCKY**

Kentucky Industries for the Blind  
 2007 Frankfort Avenue  
 Louisville 6, Ky.

**LOUISIANA**

Division for the Blind and Sight  
 Conservation  
 Department of Public Welfare  
 P. O. Box 4065  
 Baton Rouge 4, La.

**MAINE**

Services for the Blind  
 Department of Health and Welfare  
 State House  
 Augusta, Maine

**MARYLAND**

Maryland Workshop for the Blind  
 2901 Strickland Street  
 Baltimore 23, Md.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Division of the Blind  
 Department of Education  
 Fifth Floor  
 90 Tremont Street  
 Boston 8, Mass.

**MICHIGAN**

Michigan State Library for the Blind  
 924 Houghton Street  
 Saginaw, Mich.

**MICHIGAN**

Wayne County Library  
 3661 Trumbull Avenue  
 Detroit 8, Mich.

**MINNESOTA**

Services for the Blind  
 Division of Social Welfare  
 117 University Avenue  
 St. Paul 1, Minn.

**MISSISSIPPI**

Division for the Blind  
 State Department of Public Welfare  
 614 Woolfolk State Office Bldg.,  
 Box 1669  
 Jackson 5, Miss.

**MISSOURI**

Service Club for the Blind, Inc.  
 4312 Olive Street  
 St. Louis 8, Mo.

**MONTANA**

Services for the Blind  
 515 North Ewing Street  
 Helena, Mont.



## NEBRASKA

Nebraska School for the Blind  
10th Street and 10th Avenue  
Nebraska City, Nebr.

## NEVADA

California State Library  
Library and Courts Building  
Sacramento 9, Calif.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Division of Blind Services  
Department of Public Welfare  
State House Annex  
Concord, N. H.

## NEW JERSEY

N. J. State Commission for the Blind  
1100 Raymond Avenue  
Newark 2, N. J.

## NEW MEXICO

Division of Services for the Blind  
Department of Public Welfare  
P. O. Box 1391  
Santa Fe, N. Mex.

## NEW YORK

Commission for the Blind  
State Department of Social Welfare  
270 Broadway  
New York 7, N. Y.

## NORTH CAROLINA

Social Service Division  
State Commission for the Blind  
Mansion Park Building  
Raleigh, N. C.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Vocational Rehabilitation  
20½ Broadway  
Fargo, N. Dak.

## OHIO

Division of Social Administration  
State Services for the Blind  
Dept. of Public Welfare  
85 South Washington Avenue  
Columbus 15, Ohio

## OKLAHOMA

Services for the Blind  
1212 N. Hudson St.  
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.

## OREGON

Oregon Service Center  
Oregon Industries for the Blind  
535 S. E. 12th Avenue  
Portland 14, Oreg.

## PENNSYLVANIA

State Council for the Blind  
Health & Welfare Building  
7th and Forester Streets  
Harrisburg 2, Pa.

## PUERTO RICO

Institute for Blind Children  
Box 8622  
Santurce, Puerto Rico

## RHODE ISLAND

Bureau for the Blind  
State Department of Social Welfare  
Room 726, 24 Exchange Place  
Providence 3, R. I.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Division for the Blind  
State Department of Public Welfare  
Wade Hampton Office Building  
Columbia, S. C.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Service to the Blind  
Department of Social Security  
Pierre, S. Dak.

## TENNESSEE

Division of Services for the Blind  
Department of Public Welfare  
Room G-2 State Office Building  
Nashville 3, Tenn.

## TEXAS

State Commission for the Blind  
1306 San Jacinto  
Austin 14, Tex.

## UTAH

Utah Commission for the Blind  
Department of Public Instruction  
309-315 East First South  
Salt Lake City 2, Utah

## VERMONT

Division of Services for the Blind  
Department of Social Welfare  
128 State Street  
Montpelier, Vt.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS

Department of Public Welfare  
Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas), V. I.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS

Department of Public Welfare  
Christiansted (St. Croix), V. I.

## VIRGINIA

Virginia Commission for the Visually  
Handicapped  
3003 Parkwood Avenue  
Richmond 21, Va.

## WASHINGTON

Washington Training Center for the  
Blind  
104 Twelfth Avenue  
Seattle 22, Wash.

## WEST VIRGINIA

Division for the Prevention of Blind-  
ness  
State Department of Public Assistance  
Charleston 5, W. Va.

## WISCONSIN

Services for the Blind  
Division of Public Assistance  
2385 North Lake Drive  
Milwaukee 11, Wis.

## WYOMING

Division of Deaf and Blind  
Department of Education  
Capitol Bldg.  
Cheyenne, Wyo.





